

The logic of this approach comes to saying, in the old expression, that the rich and the poor have an equal right to sleep in the public parks.

It is not hard to see that the purpose of Secretary of State William Rogers in laying down his doctrine is the benign one of trying to avoid another major explosion in the Middle East. That there is no intention to put the Israelis on a thin diet does not, however, alter the fact that this is precisely what is being done.

How is Premier Golda Meir to accept from the more violent Arabs some pledge to end their ceaseless frontier assaults upon Israel when these same Arabs every day proclaim an unaltered determination to throw the Israelis into the sea? Who needs pledges of this kind?

Still, it is not really the Rogers doctrine that is the ultimate source of Israel's present peril; really this is more nearly symptom than cause.

At bottom, the Israelis are the victims of a climate of neutralism and isolationism and peace-at-any-priceism which the New Left has so long and so stridently promoted in this country. The spirit of this clamor is to reject the whole concept of collective security which has been the great rock of high American foreign policy through five Presidential administrations.

To be sure, it is actually a clamor only of a loud and tireless American minority—but that minority has nevertheless been able to bring into fretful and petulant question the absolutely indispensable and historic role of this nation to lead and protect the non-Communist world.

If it can be argued that the United States of America is free to abandon its solemn commitments to one small and tortured people in South Vietnam, it can be—and is being—argued that we owe nothing to the moral commitment for decades acknowledged to another small and tortured people in Israel. So it is that the seeds so sedulously sown in one part of the world have come to ugly harvest in another part of the world.

Too many of us have got into the habit of redefining our obligations to suit not the hard truth of our pledged word but rather our soft wishes. And, irony of ironies, Israel, the very nation that used to be the darling of the far-liberal American community, has now become the one nation to which, above all, that community is prepared to give less even than its tears.

## MORE ON THE CHICAGO BLACK PANTHERS INCIDENT

**HON. EDWARD I. KOCH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 18, 1969

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, on December 15, I expressed my concern in this Chamber over the recent series of police actions directed against members of the Black Panther organizations. I also wrote to Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, urging that the U.S. Civil Rights Commission undertake an investigation of the question surrounding the shooting of two Black Panther leaders by the Chicago police.

Today, I have received a response from Chairman Hesburgh, outlining the roll the Civil Rights Commission is taking in this matter vis-a-vis both the Department of Justice's investigation and the national investigation to be conducted jointly by 28 private organizations. To

keep my colleagues advised on this matter, I am submitting for insertion in the RECORD Reverend Hesburgh's letter:

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS,  
Washington, D.C., December 18, 1969.

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KOCH: I am writing in response to your recommendation that the Commission on Civil Rights investigate the shooting of Mr. Fred Hampton and Mr. Mark Clark, Illinois leaders of the Black Panther Party, in Chicago on December 4.

On December 12, the Commission met with a high Administration official and this matter was taken up. Both on that date and subsequently, I have been in touch with top officials at the Department of Justice. These discussions are continuing.

I assure you that we are deeply concerned over the shooting of Mr. Hampton and Mr. Clark and by the shooting of other Black Panther Party leaders and members in other cities of the Nation. This concern was shared by the White House officials with whom we discussed the matter. We share your judgment that a reliable and completely credible report is essential to reduce the suspicion and distrust which has grown out of the incidents. I believe we are on the right track for both the short-range and the long-range approaches to the problem, and there should be some further information forthcoming shortly.

As you know, the Department of Justice has announced its intention to conduct a preliminary investigation into the Chicago killings, and 28 organizations have announced to formation of a national commission of inquiry to conduct a private investigation of the killings. The Commission, in addition to whatever else it may do, will establish contact with this national commission and determine areas of appropriate cooperation and assistance.

The members of the Commission appreciate your confidence in the Commission and its staff. I wish to assure you of our continued attention to the investigation of the killings of Black Panther Party members and the resulting racial distrust and polarization.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE M. HESBURGH,  
Chairman.

## L. A. BURDETTE RETIRES FROM FHA

**HON. ROBERT G. STEPHENS, JR.**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 18, 1969

Mr. STEPHENS. Mr. Speaker, an article in the News and Farmer and Wadley Herald has been brought to my attention by Mr. Ruel Morris, Jr., district supervisor, Farmers Home Administration, in Greensboro, Ga. This article is about my good friend and constituent, Mr. Lonnie A. Burdette of Stapleton, Ga., who has recently retired after 35 years of service with the Farmers Home Administration.

Mr. Burdette, a native of Ashburn, Ga., spent 17 of his 35 years with the Farmers Home Administration as supervisor of the Jefferson County office, which is in my congressional district. During this time Mr. Burdette has earned several citations for his rural farm program work.

In May, 1969, the U.S. Department of Agriculture awarded Mr. Burdette its

highest individual award, the Superior Service Award, for his exceptional service to low-income rural families of Jefferson County in helping them to become owners of decent, safe, sanitary, and attractive homes. Under the Jefferson County homebuilding program some 275 houses were constructed in the area through the FHA home loan program. Many of these new residences were low-cost homes designed by Mr. Burdette himself.

I think this fine record of Government service will be of interest to all of the Members of Congress, and I commend it to their attention.

## OIL SPILLAGE: CURE WORSE THAN DISEASE

**HON. DAVID R. OBEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 18, 1969

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, an article which appeared in the New York Times just yesterday once again emphasizes the necessity for man to realize that there are many unexpected environmental results of many of his actions—even actions taken in an attempt to protect the environment.

The following article indicates once more how important it is to make certain we know the ecological effects of a course of action before we embark on it:

SCIENTISTS TERM THE CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF OIL SPILLAGE MORE HARMFUL THAN THE "DISEASE"

(By David Bird)

Scientists and engineers have expressed concern here that attempts to control oil spills with chemical dispersants is causing more harm than the oil itself and may be creating long-term ecologic damage, such as is now being attributed to DDT and other pesticides.

The concern is expressed in reports and discussion at a three-day Joint Conference on Prevention and Control of Oil Spills, ending today at the Americana Hotel. The meeting is sponsored by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the American Petroleum Institute, an industry group.

When the conference was planned last summer, the sponsors expected about 300 persons to attend. More than 1,000 have registered.

Their interest reflects increased public concern after two disastrous oil spills.

### TORREY CANYON DISASTER

The first occurred in March, 1967, when the supertanker *Torrey Canyon* struck a reef off the southern coast of England and sent 30 million gallons of crude oil oozing toward the Cornish coast and across the English Channel to the shores of Brittany.

The second oil spill occurred early this year, when 18 million gallons leaked to the surface of the Santa Barbara Channel in California during offshore drilling operations.

At least one million tons of oil are spilled every year from tankers, manufacturing plants and refineries. Much of the effort to control the spills has centered on chemical dispersants that dissolve the oil, spreading it out so thin that it is not noticeable.

Some scientists say that the dispersants are merely an attempt to hide the visible effect of the spills and that the chemicals pose an additional danger.

A. Oda, a researcher with the Ontario

Water Resources Commission, told the conference yesterday that studies of dispersants since the Torrey Canyon disaster have led to the conclusion that some of them "were far more deadly and far more damaging to marine life and ecology than the oil itself."

#### BEACH DAMAGE, TOO

In addition, he said, when the dispersants are applied to beaches, they cause the oil to penetrate more deeply into the beach and make the beach "more vulnerable to erosion by tidal and wave action."

Howard J. Lamp of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration said, "We firmly believe that the use of dispersants, emulsifiers and other chemicals is entirely unjustified in the cleanup of oil-polluted beaches."

He said Federal studies had shown that the oil, when "mixed with chemicals, caused penetration of the mixture into the sand at least three times the depth of the untreated oil. In oil-polluted water, Federal officials have recommended that the chemicals be used only as a last resort when it is impossible to soak up the oil with straw or similar material or to suck it up by mechanical means.

Perhaps the strongest attack on the present methods of controlling oil spills came from a biologist, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, who is president of the Wildlife Management Institute. He said: "The usual approach is to try to contain or isolate the floating oil—an attack that works rarely, if at all—or to remove it from the public eye by sweeping it under the ocean's surface by means of dispersants or detergents. More animal life was killed by chemicals in the Torrey Canyon accident than by the oil itself."

"Even if the detergents or dispersants are not toxic in themselves," Dr. Gabrielson continued, their action in breaking up the oil "apparently accelerates the exposure of marine life to the toxic hydrocarbons" in oil.

He noted that "some of the hydrocarbon fractions are suspected of having carcinogenic activity," that is, they are linked to cancers.

"These hydrocarbons are stable," Dr. Gabrielson said, "and they can be retained and concentrated in the marine food cycle as the lesser animals are consumed by those higher up the animal ladder. Some ultimately may end up in man."

#### CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM IN ILLINOIS

#### HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 18, 1969

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues who are lawyers know, there is in law a mythical being known as "The Prudent Man." It is this imaginary individual who serves as a yardstick for the court in certain types of cases.

The "Prudent Man," as the term implies, is one who looks ahead; who acts on the basis of sound reason and good judgment. The Governor of my State of Illinois, the Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie, is highly deserving of this characterization.

Governor Ogilvie believes in the virtue of preparedness just as he believes in safeguarding our greatest treasure and richest resource, our children.

Recently, Governor Ogilvie issued a proclamation in which he declared that in the event of any disaster, our school children must receive maximum protec-

tion. At the same time he called for the inclusion of civil defense training "as an integral part of the education of faculty, administration, and students," in every Illinois school system.

I am happy to say that Governor Ogilvie's proclamation had the wholehearted endorsement of the Illinois superintendent of public instruction, Ray Page, and of Col. Donovan M. Vance, director of the Illinois State Civil Defense Agency.

Mr. Speaker, needless to say, I also, am in complete accord with Governor Ogilvie.

Although the term civil defense is associated in the minds of many only with the fear of nuclear attack, our State Civil Defense Agency has the responsibility for protecting the public in many other types of disasters or emergencies, whether man-made or nature-created. This is the case, I believe, with most, if not all, State civil defense agencies.

Industry and finance have gone to great expense to provide for the protection of their valuable records. Why should Government, whether State or Federal, do less for our people?

Mr. Speaker, Governor Ogilvie's message demands and deserves the thoughtful consideration of every Member of this body. I am including the Governor's proclamation as part of my remarks. It follows:

#### PROCLAMATION

The constantly changing conditions of the world, and the unpredictable elements of nature, dictate the continued preparations for emergencies and the threat of accidental disaster is an evergrowing fear, and

Each political subdivision of our state is authorized to establish—and shall establish—a local organization for civil defense in accordance with the state Civil Defense Plan and program, and

School children are the most valuable asset we possess, so in the event of unforeseen disaster, it is imperative that the school children receive maximum protection and be reunited with their families, when possible, and

Each school system should formulate workable written plans and policies for the protection of all school children,

Now, therefore, I, Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim that Civil Defense education should be included as an integral part of the education of faculty, administration and students in accordance with recommendation of Col. Donovan M. Vance, director of the Illinois Civil Defense Agency and Superintendent of Public Instruction Ray Page.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois to be affixed.

"Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, this eighteenth day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine, and of the State of Illinois the one hundred and fifty-first.

RICHARD B. OGILVIE,  
Governor.

#### "TO CONGRESS WITH LOVE"

#### HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 18, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, with the year 1969, with all its

joys and sorrows, drawing to a close, and the U.S. Congress finishing the 12th month of the first session, we stop to consider.

We Congressmen all have our full share of criticism, adverse comments, and just plain pessimism, anger, and despair passed our way.

Then along comes a bright one, an appreciation, a thank you, that lifts our hearts and makes our public service so rewarding and worthwhile.

Let me share with you fellow Members a good pat on the back for the Congress, and a voluntary warmhearted encouragement for all Members.

To Congress—with Lord's prayers, and God's blessings, here's wishing that 1970 problems will be a lot easier, and here's thanking all of you for your hard work and understanding.

With love, from

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. SHUBACK.

#### SCHOOL BOARD TRAINING AMENDMENT

#### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 18, 1969

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURTON, Mr. BUTTON, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ESCH, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. POWELL, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. TUNNEY, I am today introducing an amendment to the Education Professions Development Act which would authorize expenditure of funds for the training and preparation of elected or appointed school board members.

The Education Professions Development Act was a progressive measure passed in 1967 with bipartisan support which recognized the importance of training the people who operate the Nation's schools. Because of an omission, the act now denies the benefits of training to the thousands of school board members across the Nation who every year take up high responsibility to govern the Nation's 26,000 school districts.

New York City provides a dramatic example of the need for amendment of the act. Within the next few months, New York City will be divided into 30 school districts, with each district headed by a separate, locally elected school board. Unless there is some change in EPDA, hundreds of well-intentioned laymen will be called upon, without the benefit of briefing or training to govern the city's beleaguered education system. This situation in less dramatic form, is repeated in communities across the Nation.

The success of these board members in making the new city district school board plan work may contribute to the difference between quality education and chaos for more than 1 million New York City schoolchildren. Therefore, to assist the new board members, and their thousands of colleagues across the nation who accede to their responsibilities